FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

He Opens His Own Campaign at Reading in a Very Vigorous Speech.

REAL ISSUES OF THE HOUR,

A Tremendous Gathering of Enthusiastic Auditors Applauds Him to the Echo.

HENSEL HOT AFTER DELAMATER.

A Direct Accusation That the Crawford Senator Deliberately Violated the Constitution.

VERY FAVORABLE REPORTS RECEIVED.

The Convention of Chauncey Black's State Democratic Societies Proves to be Quite a Lively Affair.

PITTSBURG SELECTED FOR THE NEXT MEETING

Reading was one gigantic mass meeting last night, many overflow gatherings being necessary. Ex-Governor Pattison defined the issues on which he was before the people. His address was received with great enthusiasm. W. U. Hensel then charged Delamater with making a profit on State funds while a member of the Legislature, in violation of the Constitution, Black was reelected President of the Democratic Societies,

TEROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. READING, September 16 .- To-night the keynote of the Democratic campaign was sounded by ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison to an audience only measured by the capacity of the Opera House to hold them. Several passages of the speech were brought out prominently, and were received with enthusiastic applause. The opening reference to "home rule, honest government and clean politics" was met by thunderous applaud-

If there was any coldness anywhere it was during that part of the address referring to the shams and hypocrisy that so often hide beneath the mask of party, and the reference to the crimes committed in the name of Democracy. But it must be remembered these words fell upon the ears only of enthusinstic Democrats, mostly of life-long service. The audience contained very tew of the independent, active or passive.

A Wonderfully Enthusiastic Reception. On the whole the reception of the address by the Democratic societies was wonderfully enthusiastic, the responses being spontaneous and hearty enough to meet the most fastidious desires. Mr. Pattison began his

augurating the active campaign on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania for home rule, honest government and clean politics. These Issues present every consideration to attract the ardent and enthusiastic advocacy of the young men of the State, and it is fitting that they should be the vanguard of the popular forces. I esteem it as a fortunate event that enables me to address such an assemblage of societies organized for the specific purpose of interesting the youth of the land in those public questions that are at the foundation of all government, and which are of the first importance to the happiness and prosperity of the

You will do well if at the threshold of your existence you elevate your purpose above that narrowness which mistakes names for principles and semblance for substance. There is nothing on earth more real than the science of politics, and nothing demanding more absolute devotion to truth for its own sake,

Party Shams and Hypocrisy. The shams and hypocrisy that so often hide beneath the mask of party would have little chance of successful deception if societies such as yours, devoted to the propagation and deense of principles rather than blind subservtence to party should become the general edu-cators of the young in political knowledge. In designating yourselves "Democratic" societies ou adopt a title at once distinguished and inspiring, and that amid the mutations of parties sould be as a lamp to your feet and a guide to our pathway. It should ever remind you that he good of the whole people is the touchstone which all parties and all principles are to be tried, and it should enable you to detect and ose those false priests of Democracy who, in her name, seek to advance the few and the avored at the expense and to the detriment of the masses of the community.

There has never been a time when the people of our State have been confronted more directly with the duty of rebuking an attempt to subvert the very basis of representative democratic government. I would not emphasize unduly a purely personal issue. But men often me by reason of circumstances the exneats of a system or idea. In such instances is impossible to disassociate the fortunes of the individual from those of the cause. Hence, at the present juncture of our politics every consideration of self-respect as well as selfgovernment calls upon the voters to take nowhich our public interests and political affairs

The Strength of Bossism.

Dossism looks for its strength not in widely diffused and popular support, but through ies of concentrated and, therefore, easily controlled power, Hence it panders to the rich and powerful few rather than devotes itself to the toiling and dependent many; to the syndicate and trust rather than to the consumer; to the corporate monopoly rather than to the individual; to the large employer rather than to the laborer; to the special interest rather than to the general good. This is the universal character of despotism, whether it wears a crown or dupes a multitude; whether in the Roman or the American Senate. The history of our own State, however, presents square. The town is full of enthusiasm, flustrations of this truth more eloquent bered fire and Democratic patriotism, though cause more recent and of immediate applica-

Probably no class of citizens has suffered more from the evils of boss government than the tarmer. The farming interests of our State, the eldest and most widespread industry engaging the labor of man, have been burdened depressed to the lowest degree of vitality

by a course of legislation systematically devised to build up various forms of monopoly at the favorable to their cause.

It is not to be understood these reports.

They were the confidential

of its just proportion, land has become in many localities no longer a source of profitable industry, but its ownership is a positive bur-den. The proceedings of the various Granges throughout the Staje; the repeated declarations of the Farmers' Alliances; the complaint that, as a lengthening wail of woe, go up from the journals devoted to agriculture, all voice the emphatic grievance of the farming in-

Where the Responsibility Lies. At whose door lies the blame for this condi-tion, and what is the remedy? With absolute

control of the Legislature for almost a quarter of a century, the bosses have steadily defeated all laws proposed to relieve land of its unequal burden of taxation; to exact of corporations prevent unlawful and unjust discrimination and to prune off all needless offices and stiper diaries as so many leeches upon the substance of the people. No anti-discrimination law was passed until 1883, the first year of Democratic executive control, and then it was emasculated

in its passage by boss dictation.
In 1883 and 1885 more useless and extravagan offices were abolished than in the entire generation preceding. For the first time during the same years the Executive invoked the power of the courts to enforce the fundamental law and prevent its defiant violation by corpora tions; and for the first time, also, specific and urgent recommendation was made by the Executive of a measure to equalize taxation in the interest of farming. How much was achieved during those four years the record attests. How much that was attempted was thwarted by the bosses still in command of one branch of the Assembly is also well known. In my annual messages to the Legislature in 1883, 1885 and 1887 this subject was given particular

A Record Upon the Subject. Here Mr. Pattison read extracts from

these messages showing that his position upon these matters was plain years ago. Then he continued:

During the 20 years preceding 1883 the special interests favored by the bosses thrived and expanded beyond the most lavish expecta tions. Monopolies of all kinds feasted and fattened at the public expense, and the fair fame of our State was sullied in the eyes of the

No difficulty was met with, however, when the creatures and dependents of boss power sought legislative favor. The facility with which a measure could then be drafted over night, rushed through both Houses undebated without jar, and received Executive approval within a few hours, astonished the ur tiated farmer, the municipal reformer, the aukrupted off-producer, and the friend pankrupted off-producer, and the friend of electorial reform. Let a free pipe bill be presented, however, intended to eaable individual enterprise in the oil country to lift its neck from under the heel of monopoly, and it meet with doubt, friction and delay at every step. To such a remedial measure, demanded by the oppressed people of a large section of the State, constitutional objections were lumediately discovered by bosses and jobbers who were never known to mention the Constitution before but in scorn. The measure would then be referred. in scorn. The measure would then be referre to a committee composed of legislators wi for the first time would evince a solicitude for careful dishbarric in surface. careful deliberation in suspicious contrast with the precipitate rush with which they facilitated the passage of jobs in the past.

A Sudden Change of Policy.

Suddenly these vigilant guardians of the hosses' power would discover a rightwood sire to give the people "of both sides," as they would say, a "full hearing" on the proposed the begin the "hearing" would then begin by listening to fine spun arguments from the attorneys of the favored corporations, raising flimsy technical legal objections, or, under the cloak of representing some subsidized farmer's interest, explaining how the fish would be destroyed and the wells and streams polluted if a free pipe line was allowed to be laid through the soil. Indignation would flash from the eyes of the jobbing committeemen as they heard this statement of the wrong threatened to the important fishing interests of the Pennsylvania farmer. More meetings would have to be held to consider these profound objections: time would steadily be consumed, the session would close with the measure unenacted, and monopoly would have, another two-years' lease of undisputed power in the oil regions. attorneys of the favored corporations, raising

regions.

A similar fate befell all the important reform measures—the bills to equalize taxation for the A similar fate befell all the important reform measures—the bills to equalize taxation for the relief of land from its unfair burdens; to abolish useless and coatly offices made expressly to support in idleness and fast living the bosses and their tools; to abolish a recorder's office, a delinquent tax office; to restore the streets of our cities from the ownership of the railways to the control of the citizens, and to enact a secret and official ballot to purify and elevate our elections. These and all similar measures of reform were persistently defeated by the of reform were persistently defeated by the boss-ridden Legislatures of the period of ring control. Such of them as were enacted were only put upon the statute book by the union of independent Republicans and Democrats, and after desperate conflict with the allied power f the bosses and ringsters in the years 1883 and

Result of Four Years' Experience.

One other matter: After four years' experience in the Executive office. I can deliberately say that the most important and laborious duty the Governor has to perform is the careful scrutiny of the legislation sent to him; to h ever on the alert to strike down with his veto every act that has the stamp of the boss and the trail of the snake upon it. He who in this respect performs his full duty to the people will probably make many political foes, but he will save millions to the treasury and prevent innumerable burdens being inflicted upon the cities, the counties and the State. The good the highest good—he can accomplish for the people will be the evil enactments he prevents. He will thus best fulfill the constitutional com-mand to "take care that the law be faithfully Again the people are summoned to a decisive

Again the people are summoned to a decisive struggle for their right to representative government against the most dangerous and audacious combination of boss power yet exhibited in this country. Let no man mistake, and permit no man to misrepresent, the issue or the momentous consequences depending upon its decision. The fate of no single party will be determined by the result, but the honest, popular and faithful management of all parties hangs upon the decision. Should the candidates of the people triumph, it will be the victory of the party of the people. Should they be defeated, it will mean the establishment in power of a boss oligarchy more selfish, rapacious and corrupt than any that has yet been known to our history. But failure I cannot regard as possible, if, faithful to our duties, we keep the people advised of the real dangers by which their interests are threatened, and

"Spread the alarm Through every Middlesex village and farm."

No Masquerading Behind False Issues. We want no false pretenses, no fighting from ambush, no ambiguous and shifty evasions. Let us have the real leaders to the front and no masquerading behind false issues. Let the knight, and not his 'squire, enter the lists. I ask a trial by the record. Will our boss adver-saries have the courage to face the jury of their fellow citizens and allow their deeds to be passed upon, their official acts to be investi-gated and their political methods to be exposed? "By their fruit ye shall know them." Nay! By their fruit they are already known. By their fruit ye shall know them. May: By their fruit they are already known. Mr. Pattison's manner was carnest. There

was never an approach to a pleasantry or a eatching bit of humor. Yet the vast audience packed to discomfort listened intently and showed no sign of restlessness until the principal address of the evening was finished. The other speakers at the Opera House were also well received. Mr. Pattison made short addresses at the overflow meetings at the rink and in the Penn CRUM.

## ENCOURAGING REPORTS

Received by the Pattison Managers From Every Section of the State.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 READING, September 16.-Chauncey F. Black opened the meeting at the rink, and Hensel was also heard there. Oscar Beisley, of Philadelphia, Congressman Sowden. and others entertained the crowd in Penn red fire and Democratic patriotism, though the short session of the convention allowed a number of delegates to go away on late by the delegates. There were 1,400 of these from all parts of the State, and the reports

Taxed to support the State vastly in excess | were public. They were the confidential

estimates of the party workers from nearly every precinct in the State, Later on a careful, systematic canvass is to be made to verify or destroy these preliminary reports. It must be admitted, however, that these men, who are practical politicians and not visionary reformers, ought to have pretty clear ideas of the actual condition of affairs.

HENSEL A HITTER. SOME NEW CHARGES AGAINST CANDI-DATE DELAMATER.

Direct Accusation of a Violation of the State Constitution-State Funds in the Private Bank of the Crawford Senator-A Red-Hot Speech,

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENTA READING, September 16 .- William U. Hensel was perhaps the greatest attraction outside of Pattison to-night. He made a characteristic speech at the Opera House meeting, which was presided over by Mr. George F. Baer, President of the Reading Iron Works and the reorganized South Penn Railroad Company. Mr. Hensel said:

At the opening meeting of the Republican state campaign in Pittsburg last Saturday evening, an orator imported from Kansas is reported to have said, in substance, that the neanest Republican thief who ever cursed a commonwealth is better, politically, than the nost exalted Democrat, whose character and

General Hastings, a speaker at the same meeting, is reported as having said that even if a Republican leader stole from the State reasury, he was better than a Democrat who sought to guard it from spoliation. Mr. Dela mater, who was present and sat on the platform, neither resented, rebuked nor repudi ated these utterances. Upon any other theory than his sympathy with and his fattn in them. it is difficult to see how, with any degree of confidence, the Republican candidate can aspire to an office for which he has plainly dis-qualified himself. In view of the unmistaka-ble provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania Senator Delamater's pathway to the gu bernatorial chair is harred by an offense, to the accusation of which he dare not plead "not guilty," and concerning which the public rec-ords supply the ample evidence. The charge of misdemeanor in his high office is not born of partisan rancor; it depends upon no doubtful testimony, and the results of it are to be meastestimony, and the results of it are to be measured by a standard which cannot be stretched or shrunken. He has, as a member of the General Assembly, persistently violated the four-teenth section of the ninth article of the State Constitution; and he is disqualified to hold the office for which he is a candidate, or any other office in the State, for a period that runs beyond the expiration of the next gubernatorial term.

A Little Political Blatery.

It will be remembered that Mr. Quay, at resent a United States Senator from Pennsyl vania, was a candidate for State Treasurer in 1885. In the campaign of that year he had large material assistance from Mr. Delamater, whose name at that time was scarcely known beyond the borders of his own county; and

beyond the borders of his own county; and there his reputation was rather that of a thrifty banker than of the advanced statesman and unselfish political reformer, which his followers now set him up to be.

Scarcely had Mr. Quay taken hold of the management of the State Treasury than he began to repay his benefactor, who had meantime become his official bondsman. The records of the State Treasury show that on the list of June, 1886, the private banking house of Delemater & Co., at Meadville, Pa., of which the Republican candidate for Governor is new—and was then—the head, had on deposit 25,100 of the State funds, the public moneys, to "use" and "make profit" out of them. This amount continued there until on or about September 1, when it was increased to \$30,000, at which figures it remained until after December 1, 1886. Mr. Delamater had, in the meantime, become Mr. Delamater had, in the meautime, become a candidate for and had been elected State Senator. He qualified shortly after January 1, 1857, and the amount of public moneys which his bank had—to use and make profit out of—

his bank had—to use and make profit out of— ran up to \$47,914 28 before a month of his term had elapsed.

When Mr. Delamater took his seat he swore to faithfully observe and support the constitu-tion of the State. Section XIV., of srticle 9, of that instrument, says: "The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer of the State or member of the Genera Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, bu part of such punishment shall be disqualified. be punished as any part of such punishment shall be disqualifica-tion to hold office for a period of not less that

Seuntor Delamater Not Ignorant.

It cannot be presumed that Senator Delamater was ignorant of the provisions of this law, or in doubt as to its meaning. A sketch of his life, printed at his expense, published by his authority, and distributed by his friends, which I now hold in my hand, sets forth that he is lawyer of "thorough and ample training," edulawer of "thorough and ample training," educated in the best schools of his profession and
possessed of "a law library rare of excellence,"
Moreover, his admiring biographer declares, he
entered public life to "subserve the good of the
public;" he is one who had been "drawn into
political life by a belief that his principles and
methods of political management were better
and more just to all than the methods prevailing." In the full light of his knowledge of the
law, and in the promotion of the lofty purposes which had "drawn" him into politics, the
record shows him steadily holding on to the record shows him steadily holding on to the public moneys. These figures show the ex-tent to which Senator Delamater's private bank had the use and profit of the State funds -while he was was "a member of the General

February 1, 1887... March 1, 1887... Mr. Quay resigned the treasurership to take a higher place, September 6, 1887, and Delamater's use and profit out of the public moneys for the time being were terminated. But Quay's man knew Quay's friends; his successor evidently knew where to place the pub-lic moneys so as to do the most private good. Intermitted for a time, the favors of the State Treasurer to Delamater's bank were re-State Treasurer to Delaunater's bank were re-newed. Almost simultaneously with the be-ginning of what has been lauded as Senator Delamater's eminent services to the Quay National Committee, in New York, during the summer and fall of 1888, began the restoration of the public moneys to his private use and profit. For 14 successive months this table shows his balances—while he was "a member of the General Assembly."

eral Assembly

Another Batch of Figures

During all this time, while using and making rofit out of an average of \$50,090 of the pront out on a variety of solve of the public moneys, Mr. Delamater was a member of the General Assembly; his official salary was only about one-third as much as the yearly earnings and profit which any well conducted private bank would make out of the funds that his institution enjoyed from the State Treasury. It is preposterous to maintain that this condition of things did not fall within the prohibition of things did not fall within the prohibition and penalties of the Constitution. If that savered instrument has any authority, upon whom shall it rest with more binding force than upon the members of the General Assembly? If it can regulate and govern any functionaries of the Commonwealth, in any relation, who shall be held to closer accountability than the members of the Senate, which is made the constitutional jury to pass upon State officials accused of misconduct in office? If the voice of any one Senator can be stifled and his hands tied in an inquiry into the management of the State Senator can be stifled and his hands tied in an inquiry into the management of the State Treasury by the perennial deposit of \$50,000, how easy to place the funds of the State so as to head off all investigation and to prejudge every possibility of impeachment?

It is idle to say that the constitutional provision against which Senator Delamater has so grievously offended, cannot be enforced, except by "appropriate legislation," and that its penalties cannot be invoked until provision for punishment is made by statutory laws. High authority has declared that "the Constitution is the legislative act of the people themselves in their sovereign capacity, and is therefore the paramount law."

Preper Subject of Criminal Procedure. Again and again it has been judicially estab-lished that the failure of a public officer to do a public duty is indictable, although the statute prescribing the duty has affixed no penalty for ts neglect. By how much more shall the mis conduct of a public officer, defined in the su

Continued on Sixth Page,

partment of State has received a telegram

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER

from Minister Mizner at Guatemala, saying that the Old National Assembly of Salva-

ONLY AN EXPURGATION

OF THE KENNEDY SPEECH PRODUCED BY

THE HOUSE.

The Document Referred to the Judiciary

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, September 16. - The

whole day was wasted by the House in con-

debate. To have expunged the entire speech

from the Record would have involved ap-

pointing a Committee of the House to ex-plain the matter to the Senate, which would

It was doubtless the purpose of the per

Enloe to make this course necessary, an

who wrote the resolution introduced by

under cover of purging the Record to keep the matter alive and before the public as long as possible. As a pretty free expression of opinion has already been indulged, when the resolution is reported from the Committee on Judiciary the previous question will devibles be called and options.

tion will doubtless be called and ordered at

once, and the episode ended then and there The Senate will take no notice of the matter

as according to the code of Legislative honor, as Mr. Dalzell well said to-day, it was a

question solely of the honor and dignity of the House, and not of the honor of the Senate

or any individual member of it. Mr. Dal-zell was in his seat to-day, looking well

after his brief rest, and supplemented the vigorous remarks made by Colonel Bayne

yesterday. He said that the speech of the

gentleman from Ohio had been delivered

while an election case had been under consideration. The floor had been accorde

him on consideration that he spoke after the

usual time for adjournment. This account

ed for the fact that there were no Pennsylvania members present. Upon reading the report of the speech in the press dispatches, the Pennsylvania delegation had drawn up

a resolution substantially similar to that offered by the gentleman from Tennessee

but it had arrived at the conclusion that such a resolution would not be in order

without a citation of the language com-plained of. The delegation thereupon de

cided that the resolution could not be of-fered until the speech was printed in the

Record. This was the reason why no notice was taken of the speech until yester

day. He did not believe that there was

any difference of opinion as to the proper

disposition of this matter. The question at issue was not as to whether the assertions

made in the speech were true or false; it was a question of the honor of the

PITTSBURG MEN KICKED.

WINDOW GLASS DELEGATES STIRRED HE

AT THE CHICAGO MEETING.

Claires of Unfairness -New Houses Accorded

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.1

dications go for anything ten window glass

men of Pittsburg and the West are stirred

up as they never have been before over the

proposition to form a combine to keep up

prices. The meeting of the convention was

of course held with closed doors. After ad-

journment to-night a well-known Pittsburg

manufacturer said that the day had been

stubborn and prolonged fight between the

old and well-established firms of Pittsburg

and the new firms which have started t

build up trade in the last three years in the

gas belt of Ohio and Indiana. They all

agreed that a combine of some kind was

necessary, for they saw that unlimited com

bringing prices down to the chaotic condi-tion of last December, but the Pittsburg men kicked powerfully against admitting

new men into their association on equa-

convention was stated in detail in a tele-gram published in THE DISPATCH of last

Sunday. It provided for the organization

of a coporation in which each manufacturer should hold stock to the amount of \$500 for

each pot in his furnaces, which would make the participation of profits of the corpora-

tion dependent on the number of pots ope

whose glass has no reputation, or a bad one

on an equality with the old ones which have established a reputation by years of

work and great expense.

It was this feature of the plan that was

most strongly objected to by the Pittsburg-

ers to-day, and which may yet cause the

ing any results. The other difficulties is

the way seemed to be easily surmountable

compared to this. The fact that the pro

posed corporation might not be able to en-force its contracts with its individual mem-

bers to receive their entire product did not

seem to create any uneasiness. To-morrow

The general sentiment of the meeting seems to be that the scheme will go through substantially as outlined in Sunday's DISPATCH. The general understanding seems

to be that the Western men will win in their fight to get into the Pittsburg organization,

and that our Pittsburg men will not be able to induce them to go off and form a trust of

their own. The attendance is unusually large. Only two firms are unrepresented, and these comparatively small ones, having not more than five per cent. of the total

BACKED BY MILLIONS.

urther Progress in the Formation of

Big Tobacco Trust.

CINCINNATI, September 16 .- Further

rogress was made to-day toward the con-

solidation of the Cincinnati and Louisville

tobacco warehouses. A meeting was held

attended by representatives from both cities

and their attorneys, and, while there was

some discussion over the form of the con-

tial agreement, and the Louisville parties

have gone home to secure the signatures of

their houses. The papers will then come back for signature by the Cincinnati men.

The title agreed upon is the Western Tobacco Warehouse Company. There are to be issued \$1,000,000 in bonds secured by

personal and real mortgages at 6 per cent, \$2,000,000 of preferred stock at 8 per cent, and \$2,000,000 common stock. Mr. H. Glover, of Louisville, is to be President,

and the vice presidency will be offered to

Mr. L. H. Brooks, of Cincinnati. The ware

house men are reported as being willing to take about \$2,000,000 of the stock. It will

require \$3,000,000 to buy in the property, and this will leave \$2,000,000 for working

tract and the charter, there was a substan

complete their organization.

number of pots in District 800.

rated by each firm and place the new firms.

The proposition which was before

CHICAGO Sentember 16 -If surface in

Privileges That Belong to Old Estab-

lished Firms-The Attempt to Combine

House itself.

May Fall Through

but of the Honor of Congress.

Committee-Dalzell Says It is Not a

Question of the Truth of the Charges,

der, had unanimously elected Carlos Ezeta Provisional President of the Republic until For the Completion of the Tariff the 1st of next March. The telegram reached the department through Minister Ryan at the City of Mexico. Bill Has Really Just Begun.

THE ACTUAL EFFORT

COL. BAYNE ON THE COMMITTEE

To Look Closely After the Vast Interests of Pennsylvania.

KENNEDY'S SPEECH TO BE EXPURGATED.

Another Republican Attempt to Knock Out the Buckey Gerrymander.

McKinley, Bayne, Burrows and Dingley are the Republican Representatives on the conference committee to remodel the tariff bill. The Pennsylvania member will fight against the Senate rates on iron and steel, Kennedy's speech occupied the attention of the House yesterday, and it has been referred to a committee for expurgation.

PROM A STAFF OF TRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, September 16 .- The high tariff and the conservative tariff men are both well satisfied with the appointment of McKinley, Bayne, Burrows and Dingley as the Republican members of the House Conference Committee, and of course the Demoerats could not fail to be pleased with the selection of Mills, McMillen and Flower. A hard fight was made by the very conservative Republicans of the West and Northwest to induce Speaker Reed to appoint Governor Gear, of Iowa, instead of Colonel Bayne, but the Speaker was not to be caught

in any such trap. It is conceded that it would have been difficult for him to be more diplomatic than he was in these appointments. Burrows. while for the most part true to the protective principle, will satisfactorily represent the tone of the Northwest, though it is possible he may not have entirely lost the pride of his nativity in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SENTIMENT AND PRINCIPLE. Dingley will represent that circumscribed New England idea that is for free trade in all that in which New England would be penefited by free trade. McKinley and Bayne represent in a conspicuous way, not a sentiment, a theory or a section, but the broad principle of protection to all Ameri-can industries, their convictions being based on arithmetical demonstrations of the protection that is necessary for the encourage-ment and prosperity of American interests. Had Governor Gear been appointed in-stead of Colonel Bayne, Chairman McKiney would have been alone on the conference committee as the representative of the practical and businesslike views of the question and the Republican members of the com mittee would have had at the beginning a majority in favor of the Senate's ruinously moderate figures bearing upon the metal and many other industries. Gear would have insisted on the Senate rates in the steel schedule, and would doubtless have been backed by Burrows and Dingley.

PENNSYLVANIA'S INTERESTS. As the committee is constituted at least wo members will stand unalterably and aggressively in support of rates virtually fixed by themselves, and it is thought the obstacles are not insurmountable in the way of their convincing both Dingley and Bur rows to range themselves with them in support of the House bill rates in regard to metal, glass, pottery, etc. Of course the Democratic members of the committee do not count.

An agreement will be reached upon all matters by the Republican members of the respective conference committees, and no rates will be established by the assistance of Democratic votes. The Republican mem. bers will be held responsible for the final bill, and no member will be excused by an explanation that a majority of the Republican members of the committee were defeated by a coalition of a minority with the Democratic members of the committee. Of the Republicans of the Senate Confer ence Committee Sherman and Hiscock are and Bayne of the House Committee, while Aldrich and Allison are more nearly allied

in their views to Burrows and Dingley. ALLISON'S POSITION. Senator Allison will be uncompromis ingly opposed to any change in the rates of the steel schedule adopted in Senate amendments but it is thought that Aldrich will be of a more vielding disposition, and that at the worst a compromise will be brought about which will be vastly more satisfactory than the disastrous rates fixed by the Senate amendment which, in the matter of steel rails, approaches within a few cents per ton of the rates fixed by the free trade Mills the matter of billets, plates and structural

It is unnecessary to say that the ultraprotectionists of the two committees realize the grave consequences involved in the final adjudication of the rates in these schedules, which affect the most important industrial interests of the country, and tha they will insist on fair rates and struggle ably to secure them to the very last moment devoted to conferences upon the bill.

It is a general opinion that an agreement will be quite easily reached upon all matters in dispute with the exception of the sugar schedule, and upon this a disagreement will doubtless be reported by the com-mittee to the House and Senate that the diference may be settled by these bodies at large by giving explicit instructions to their respective committees of conference. It is expected that a report of an adjustment of all differences except in the sugar schedule will be reported before the end of the week. LIGHTNER,

## AGAINST THE GERRYMANDER.

An Ohio Republican Introduces a New Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, September 16.-Repr sentative Boothman, of Ohio, to-day introduged in the House a joint resolution which by title provides for Congressional districts in Ohio, and is also to secure to the electors therein the right to choose members of the Fifty-second Congress by Congressional districts. The long preamble recites the failure of the State Legislature to provide in the redistricting act of March last for the inclusion of a large portion of Storrs township, in Hamilton county, within any Con-gressional district; that the Legislature has adjourned, making legislative corrective action unattainable, and that any appor-tionment scheme which omits a part of the

The measure, therefore, proceeds to de-scribe what shall constitute the election districts of Ohio, following in terms the provisions of the gerrymander in force ore the last one, except in the case of the Second district (including Storr's township) which it is provided shall be composed of the remainder of Hamilton county, not embraced within the First district. The last section requires the approaching Congressional elections to be held within the dis-

EZETA IS PRESIDENT.

Telegram From Minister Mizner Concer ing the Situation in Solvador. WASHINGTON, September 16 .- The DeCOMING TO AMERICA

An Englishman on the Way to Select a Site for a Navy Yard.

THE IRON INSTITUTE MEMBERS.

Headed by Their Titled Officers, Will Sail on Saturday.

THE DOCK STRIKE OFFICIALLY ENDED.

Preparations for the Meeting of the Austrian and German Monarcha.

sideration of the resolution in regard to the The managing director of the Naval censure of "Bob" Kennedy for his speech Construction Company of Barrow-in abusing the Senate and Colonel Bayne's Furness has left for America to choose's amendment looking to the expurgation of location for a big ship yard. The memthe Record. Kennedy did not open his bers of the Iron and Steel Institute start by mouth and probably will not now, as the the Servia Saturday. A settlement of the resolution is referred to the Committee on Southampton dock strike has been reached Judiciary, which will promptly report a resolution designating the objectionable parts of the speech, with a proposition that (BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] they be expunged from the Record, which will quite certainly be passed without

LONDON, September 16,-The Cunard teamer Servis, which will leave Liverpool on Saturday for New York, will have among her passengers the members of the Iron and Steel Institute, who are going to attend the American meeting in October. Among them are the President, Sir James Kitson, Bart.: the Past President, Sir Lothian Bell Vice Presidents Sir John Alleyne, Mr. Ed. ward Martin, Mr. Windsor Richards, G. J. Snelus and Wm. Whitehall. There will be in addition 166 ordinary members of the Institute on the steamer. Mr. A. D. Bryce Douglas, the managing

director of the Naval Construction Company, established at Barrow-in-Furness, sailed on Saturday for New York in order to select a site for the formation of extensive rhip yards which it is proposed to establish in America.

## A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

in Angle-American Company at Work the Channel of the Danabe.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT. VIENNA, September 16 .- An important work in clearing the lower Danube was inaugurated to-day. After being joined by the Save, the Danube forms the boundary between Servia and Hungary. At Semlin, near Belgrade, it is 1,706 yards wide, but soon becomes contracted by spurs of the Transylvanian and Servian Mountains. Within the space of 75 miles there are eight distinct rapids, the shortest (11/4 miles) and the most difficult being that known as the Iron Gate. It has hitherto presented a serious and impassable obstacle to navigation. Many attempts have been made to enlarge the channel, Austria having bound herself to do so under the treaty of Berlin, but the first serious effort has only now been

On Monday the Hungarian Minister of Commerce fired the first of a series of blasts by means of electricity, intended effectually to remove a portion of the obstruction. Hitherto two engineering systems have been advocated, the first being urged by French capitalists and involving the use of locks, The second was presented by an Anglo-American Company, which proposes to utilize the plan adopted by the Roman Emperor Trajan, begun by him, but never com pleted. This proposes to construct a navigable canal round the gate, blasting rocks, cutting channels, building dams and other improvements. It is this plan that has been adopted. The effect of the presen undertaking on the commerce of Europ and the East, when it shall have been com pleted, will be most beneficial, and can only be described as a most desirable inter national enterprise.

## A NARROW ESCAPE.

Robert Louis Stevenson's Uppublished Manuscripts Come Very Near Destruction.

THY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. 1 LONDON, September 16 .- A private letter recently received from Robert Louis Stevenson gives an interesting description of an accident happening to his effects during a trip between Samoa and Auckland, and which nearly resulted in serious loss. While sailing over the route named, with the idea of gaining strength after a long and enervating illness, the vessel on which Mr. Stevenson was a passenger caught fire in the cabin, and soon the blaze had kindled into a fierce flame. The sailors seized upon the movable articles that had become ignited and hastened to pitch them overboard Mrs. Stevenson, who was standing on deck watching the progress of the fire and preparing to leave the vessel when necessary, saw two of the crew dragging from below a large burning box and raise it to heave it into the

Recognizing in an instant the box as that belonging to her husband she sprang forward with a scream of dismay, seized the nearest man by the arm and begged him to drop it. He did so and after being deluged with water the box was saved. It contained all of Stevenson's unpublished manuseripts, the result of many months hard work, among them being the story he has written by order for a prominent magazine and for which he is to receive £4,000 sterling, as well as a great portion of his history

ELOPED WITH A SHOPMAN, But the Augry Father Puts an End to Love's Young Dream.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] DUBLIN, September 16 .- A singular at tempt at elopement has just been frustrated. On Sunday the daughter of an officer of high rank in the Curragh camp, vanished. Inquiries showed that she had left by an afternoon train with a young man for a southern city. The angry father followed by the next train, and reaching the city, hurried round to the different hotels but found no trace of the runaways till next day. He kept a strict watch at the railway station and the pair turned up during the

morning. As they were about to enter the train they were confronted by the irate father. A painful scene for all the three followed, and eventually the girl was forced into the train on her way back to the paternal roof. She is 18 years old and is pretty and accomplished, and her lover, who is 23, is a shopman.

THE DOCK STRIKE OVER An Official Announcement That a Settle mert Has Been Reached.

[ BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] SOUTHAMPTON, September 16.-The dock strike is officially declared to be over, and the Union Steamship Company's men will resume work to-morrow. The Mayor of the city is seriously ill with nervous prostration and congestion of the brain, superinduced by his anxiety of the pas Fifteen rioters were to-day committed t await trial.

# A BRITISH PROTEST

Agains t Some of the More Recent Feature of American Legislation.

(BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, September 16 .- The Standard attacks the clause in the American ment inspection law that gives the President the power to impose penalties on foreign Governments. It says:

A more outrageous encroachment was never framed in any civilized country. It is rendered the more irritating by the fact that it is to be carried through Congress with the tariff bill, which aims at a practical exclusion of Euro-pean and Canadian products from American markets. No foreign State can submit to such thrusts without abject humiliation. So far as our foreign neighbors are concerned they are the more likely to re they are the more likely to retaliate, as they can do so effectively. If the French wines are shut out of the
United States the grain grown there my
be excluded from France. We de
that American statesmen would rise
a retort. As for ourselves retailation
the question. We are a nation of free
and our manufacturers would submit to iaconvenience rather than embark on tionary course. Whenever our agricul authorities deem it safe to allow American the free access to the interior of this country. will be their duty to remove existing restriction tions, but they will not act a day sooner on a count of the unfriendly attitude assumed by the Washington Government.

## MEETING OF MONARCHS.

The Emperor's of Austria and Germany to Fall on Each Other's Necks. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.

VIENNA, September 16 .- The all-absorbing topic of interest in the city is the ap proaching meeting of the German and Austrian Emperors. The Emperor Francis Joseph will start at 6 o'clock in the evening in order to visit the Emperor William in Prussian Silesia. He will travel direct from Szekelyhid, the scene of the Hungarian maneuvers, to Oldenburg without touching at Vienna. At Oldenburg, the last station of the Austrian territory, His Majesty will be joined by Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and will be saluted by Prince Henry, of Prussia, the brother of the Kaiser, who will travel thence with him in the German court train to Bresanau, where they will arrive during the afternoon of Wednesday, and will be received by the Empress Augusta Victoria.

After that they will resume their journey to Schloss Rohnstack, where they will be welcomed and entertained till the end of the week by the German Emperor.

#### GRAPHIC CABLE DISPATCHES.

Occurrences in Foreign Lands Recorded in

VIENNA will be in gorgeous holiday attire on the occasion of the German Emperor's visit. IF Sidney employers fail to confer with the AN EXPLOSION occurred in the Maybach pit

at Sanet Wendel, Rhenish Prussia, by which 25 miners were killed; 325 were rescued THE German ship Orient, from Swanses

June 15, for San Francisco, has arrived at Ancud, Chili, with her cargo on fire. A BATTALION of troops has been dispatched from Berne to Tesserete to aid in dispersing several bands of armed men which have as

POINTED OUT BY BLAINE. BENEFITS OF RECIPROCITY PROCLAIMED

IN A BRILLIANT LETTER. He Speaks of the Measure as a Safeguard to Protection-Free Trade Senators Strongly Opposed to It-Advantages All

Around. Boston, September 16 .- Colonel W. W. Clapp, editor of the Journal, has received a letter from Secretary Blaine, in reply to an invitation to attend the annual banquet of the Boot and Shoe Club in October. He

regrets that his engagements will not permit him to attend. The letter continues: I am glad to hear that members of the club are interested in a system of reciprocal trade with Latin America. They can do great good by counteracting a certain phase of New Enand opinion, entertained at home as well as in Washington-an opinion which I must regard as in the highest degree unwise and hurt-

I have lately received at letter from Mr. J. F. I have takely received a jetter from Mr. J. F.
Imbs, of St. Louis, a leading representative of
the flour interests and president of the late
convention of millers at Minneapolis. Speaking for the grain and flouring interests of that
great section Mr. Imbs says that "Advices of
recent date from Cuba state that the duties
now collected on American flouring at a higher now collected on American flour are at a higher rate than was first supposed to be the cese."
And he adds: "I respectfully submit that the
American miller will be unable to retain any
part of the Cuba flour trade unless immediate lief is secured."

In view of these facts it is possible that a In view of these facts it is possible that a protectionist Congress can even think of opening our market to Cuba's products free while allowing a great Western interest to be absolutely excluded from her market by a prohibitory tariff. With reciprocity the West can annually sell many hundred thousand barrels of flour in the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico, together with a large mass of other agricultural products. Without reciprocity she will be driven more and more from those markets.

markets.

Giving the fullest protection to all Eastern interests, as the proposed tariff bill does, surely no man of good judgment, certainly no protectionist of wise forecast, wishes to expose a interest to serious injury, especially Western interest to serious injury, especially when it is manifestly easy to protect and pro-mote it. I select Cuba and Porto Rico for examples, because in certain quarters it has bee said that while we might secure reciprocit with some little countries in South America we could do nothing with the Spanish isia: Let us at least give the Spanish islands an op-portunity to speak for themselves. To make sugar free unconditionally Mr. Blaine thinks is the worst policy of all. He says he does not intend to imply that recip-rocity will benefit the West alone; it will be beneficial to farm and shop everywhere. is but natural and just, for instance, that in

giving a free market in the United States to hides from the Argentine Republic, we should ask the Argentine Republic a better market than we now have for the a better market than we now have for the product of the leather. He closes:

Very few in the Senate voted against the reciprocity provision. The free trade papers throughout the country are showing determined hostility to it. The protectionst who opposes reciprocity in the form in which it is now presented knocks away one of the strongest supports of his system. The constituent of est supports of his system. The enactment of reciprocity is the safeguard of protection

## LYNN STRIKERS BALKED

Hundreds of Swedes are Engaged by Manufacturers.

LYNN, September 16 .- In the moroco strike situation there is a new phase that is causing the strikers great uneasiness. Five hundred Swedes came here last week and several manufacturers have engaged a numper of them. Applicants for work are com-The manufacturers are increasing the number of seasoning machines and it now looks as if the workmen had little chance of

ASHLAND, WIS., September 16 .- The

been drowned.

teamer Charles Hebard reports the loss of the schooner Ben Brink, with a crew of five

CENTS. THREE

NO BRIBERY PROVEN. Mercer and Lawrence Investigating

Committees Declare Their

FIRM FAITH THAT ALL WAS FAIR In the Convention Which Nominated Mc-

Dowell for Congress.

EVIDENCE PRONOUNCED WORTHLESS.

The Twentieth Congressional Conference Ballots Without Results.

The Lawrence and Mercer county committees, appointed to inquire into the bribery charges, met yesterday and declared their belief that 'Major McDowell was honestly nominated, and their disbelief that any delegates were illegally influenced to vote for him in convention.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW CASTLE, September 16 .- The Lawence and Mercer county committees appinted by the county committees of these unties to inquire into the charges of bribin the nomination of Major Alexander well, met at the St. Cloud Hotel here

ernoon. Court Stenographer A. D. gave testimony as to the results of gave testimony as to the results of court's investigation of Monday, and committee was appointed to draw up report, which was unanimously adopted, after which the committee adjourned sine die, and so far as Lawrence and Mercer counties are concerned the bribery nvestigation is at an end.

The report, which is somewhat volumi-nous, recites the history of the bribery inves-tigations and of the cases before the grand jury, and concludes that the alleged confesons are valueless. Summing up, the committee declare:

sions are valueless. Summing up, the committee declare:

First—That no proof was produced or offered to be produced before the committee to show that any delegate to the New Castle convention had been bribed to vote for Major McDowell as a candidate for Congress.

Second—That the evidence adduced fully satisfies your committee that neither Major McDowell nor his friends, nor any one connected with said convention, had any knowledge of or participation in any unlawful means, or unfair or lifegal practices, to secure said nomination or influence the vote of any delegate in said convention in any way whatever; that there is no evidence whatever of any one having been guilty of such conduct.

Third—That Major Alexander McDowel was regularly and fairly nominated in said convention, and as the nominee of the Republican party in this district, is entitled to the support of the Republican voters in the several counties comprising the district.

Fourth—That the secretary of this committee be instructed to transmit to the chairmen of the district a copy of the report.

The report is signed by S. L. McCracken, G. W. McCracken and J. M. Wonders, Lawrence Committee, and by S. H. Miller, Thomas Perry and Henry Robinson, Mercer Committee.

R A Winterwitz an attorney for the de-

cer Committee

B. A. Winterwitz, an attorney for the defendants in the bribery cases, this morning took exception to Judge McMichael's ruling that the costs which had already accumulated in the cases of Tate, Wallace, Shaffer and Downing, should follow those cases to a new grand jury. The Court noted the exception, but made no reply. A process was awarded the Sheriff for Dr. David Mc-Kinney to compel that gentleman to come into court and pay over \$200 costs in the conspiracy suits ruled out yesterday.

BALLOTING WITHOUT RESULT

No Nomination at the Congressional Confere ence in the Twentleth District.

ECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. EBENSBURG, September 16 .- The Congressional conference of the Twentieth district met here to-day at 2 o'clock. Two bal. lots were taken, resulting as follows: Bedford county for Cessna: Blair county for Hicks, of Altoona, and Cambria and Somer-set for Scull. The conference took a recess at 4 o'clock, and again convened at 5 o'clock. Another ballot was taken with the same result as the three preceding. The conference then adjourned until 9 o'clock

Hicks and Cessna are here, while Scull is

POLITICIANS BACK A PREACHER.

Somerset Del-gates Instructed to Vote for Rev. N. B. Critchfield. PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. SOMERSET, September 16 .- The Senatorial conference for the Thirty-sixth district, composed of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton

conferees from Somerset county are Hon. Noah S. Miller, of Jenner; Dr. H. D. Moore, of New Lexington, and J. J. Shaver, of Somerset, who are instructed for Rev. N. B. Critchfield. Rev. Mr. Critchfield is considered one of the most astute politicians in this neck of the woods, and bids fair to carry off this

counties, convened at Bedford to-day. The

nomination. The conference will likely be in session several days.

PRICIAL TELEPHAN TO THE DISPATCH. FRANKLIN, September 16 .- The Republican Senatorial conference of the Fortyseventh district met here this evening and number of ballots were taken without ferces voting for O. C. Allen, and those of Venango county for William R. Crawford

on each ballot.

McKean is for Smith. BRADFORD, September 16 .- The McKeau County Republican convention was held at

Smethport this afternoon. S. W. Smith, of Port Allegheny, was unanimously nomi-nated as the candidate from this county for Congress. Appropriate resolutions were passed on the death of the late Colone! L. The Old Delegation Chosen. PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHA! BUTLER, September 16-The Republicans

of this county held primaries to-day for the

election of 15 delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Harmony next Puesday. The old delegation will pro be returned without exception, there being out one contest. Botler Not Represented.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCELS NEW CASTLE. September 16 .- Owing to ome misunderstanding regarding the date, Butler county was not represented at the Democratic Congressional conference here to-day. The conferees adjourned to meet in

Nominations for Congress. Ninth Kentucky-Thomas H. Paynter (Dem.) Eighteenth Illinois-W. S. Foreman (Rep.) First Kansas—Thomas Moonlight (Dem.) Twelfth Indiana—Orlando Kimmel (Rep.) Fifth Missouri—Colonel D. S. Twitchell

Rep.) Third Missouri—H. J. Hillis (Union Labor.) PRISON DOORS AJAR.

Cincinnati Boy Smokers Caught Smoking Will be Arrested. CINCINNATI, September 16 .- In view of

the violation of the law which prohibits selling eigarettes to young boys, the Chief of Police has issued orders to the police to he will hold them until they tell who sold the contraband goods to them, men, on the rocks off Eagle harbor, Lake Superior. The crew are supposed to have